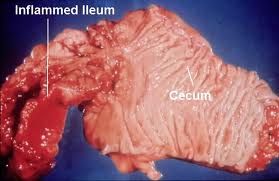
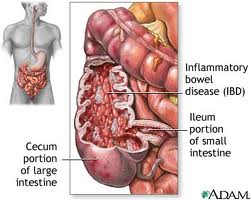
**Crohn’s Disease**



**Pathophysiology:**

- Is an inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) which causes inflammation of the lining of your digestive tract.

**Signs/Symptoms:**

Diarrhea, abdominal pain, blood in stool, fatigue, reduced appetite, weight loss, nausea, vomiting, and ulcers.

**Diagnosis:**

**Blood test**- can reveal anemia which would indicate the inadequate amount of oxygen to tissues and check for the presence of antibodies which can indicate which bowel disease is present.

**Fecal occult blood test-**May need to provide a stool sample so that your doctor can test for blood in your stool.

**Colonoscopy**- This test allows your doctor to view your entire colon using a thin, flexible, lighted tube with an attached camera.

**Computerized tomography-**An x-ray that will show the entire bowel and indicate the location and extent of disease.

**Treatment:**

**Anti-inflammatory drugs-** Sulfasalazine, Corticosteroid, and other medications.

-**Surgery**- To remove the damaged portion of the digestive tract.

**Patient Actions:**

Taking medications regularly, know the side effects of medications, avoid nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) like aspirin and ibuprofen(Advil & Motrin) they may make symptoms worse, join a support group, take calcium, protein, and vitamin D and vitamin B12 supplements, and have a special diet given via a feeding tube or nutrients injected into a vein to treat your Crohn's disease.